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If the Bryanites conclude to have a flag day they should adopt the Mexican flag.

An exploring expedition with powerful searchlights should be organized to discover and locate Hon. Tom Watson's missing letter of acceptance. From present appearances it will take

a great many more rabbits' hind legs than Mr. Bryan carries around with him to save him from overwhelming defeat. Think of it! The office once filled by Washington and Jefferson, by Lincoln and

Grant, aspired to by a "jack-rabbit" statesman like William Jennings Bryan. Not a vote is made by street corner controversies, but the man who goes to his neighbor and quietly presents reasons for

voting against Bryan can win converts. The wage earner who votes for the silver mine trust confesses that he is willing to give half his wages to increase the wealth

of the owners of seventy-three silver mines. pelled to contribute a speech to a crowd that was not expected, but he had speeches

That scientist in Salem, Mass., is not the only person who has been injured by the X ray. Since it was turned on William Jennings Bryan he has been in a steady

Indiana Republicans will be glad to hear that ex-Speaker Reed has recovered his voice, and are only sorry that it cannot be heard in this State every day from now

As Mr. Bryan's speeches are getting shop-worn and frayed at the edges, he ought to make bargain-counter rates to the towns he visits during the coming trip through this State.

The Sentinel disputes the statement of a Journal correspondent and says "it looks "Ike a lie." The trouble with the Sentinel is it does not know a lie when it sees it. It is color blind on the subject.

The New York Woman's Democratic League has presented Mrs. Bryan with a Bible, probably with the idea that she can teach her husband to be more accurate in his quotations from the sacred book.

Watson will have to get the postoffice his letter of acceptance, but unless they make better time than usual in their search for lost missives election day will come and go before it is found.

As counted to Monday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Chicago Record's postal-card vote for ninety counties in Indiana stood: McKinley, 9,203; Bryan, 3,888. The Bryanites must be holding their cards back until they shall have read the epistles of Messrs.

Wheat continues to boom, Why? Because there is a short crop in India. If the American people had the money they had in 1892 with which to buy food, wheat would now be worth a dollar, because sixty million bushels more would be needed for

A Bryan and Sewall paper remarks hopefully: "Indications are that Watson may be brought into line." This form of expression shows the elasticity of the English language. What the paper means to say is that Watson is likely to be shoved out of line so far that he can't get back.

Somebody seems to have lied about that advance agency business, and it looks very much as if it were not Mr. Bryan's theatrical friend. As Mr. Bryan has denied that he made application for such a position it candidate's letter, which he says he pos-

In 1892 the Democratic leaders advised workingmen to pretend to be Republicans. toin Republican organizations, wear Republican badges, etc., but vote the Democratic ticket. Some of them took this advice and have been suffering ever since. The same people are now giving the same advice to the same workingmen. It is haulting to all workingmen and demoralizing to those who follow the advice.

Mr. John R. McLean's paper, the Cincinnati Enquirer, denounces the Palmer-Buckner men as bolters and urges all Democrats to stand by the Populist ticket because it is the "regular" one. Mr. Mc-Lean is in no position to call other people bolters. He is himself the king of all the bolters, having been engaged in that business for the past twenty years, either openly or sccretly. He and his paper knifed Governor Campbell, Grover Cleveland and many other Democratic candidates.

The treatment of Hon. Thomas E. Watout of the field or force him off the ticket beggars. If he could have made a tariff ing on the Circle, in this city. It was inwhere he was placed by a delegate conven- the bottle makers and all workers in fac- tended as a key-note speech. Referring when we have only \$5 and the suit can be had been graduated third in his class at

tion is in keeping with the whole conduct of the Popocrat campaign. Watson occupies a more honorable position to-day than Bryan does. One is fighting in the open and the other is sailing under false colors.

JEWETT, SHEERIN AND HOLT. Among Democratic leaders in Indiana

in recent years none have stood higher than Charles L. Jewett, Simon P. Sheerin and Sterling R. Holt. Mr. Jewett served as Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives and as chairman of the State central committee. Mr. Sheerin was for many years a member of the Democratic national committee, secretary of the committee and a positive political force in Indiana. Mr. Holt, after being prominent as a political manager several years, was chairman of the State central committee until recently. On the 25th of September Mr. Jewett delivered a speech at Columbus, Ind., which was one of the most powerful and scathing arraignments of the Chicago platform and candidates that has teen made during the present campaign. It was a speech which no person has attempt ed to answer, because it was unanswerable. Mr. Jewett treated the Chicago platform as a deliberate betrayal of Democratic principles. He said "the very atmosphere in which the convention met was charged with the spirit of insubordination, treachery and a departure from the time-honored principles of the party." He continued: end when our own State convention asthe great Democratic State a party assemobedience to party usages and adherence

Observant men saw the beginning of the sembled at Indianapolis. At the capital of bled which in the past, so far as the memof man extends, had been distinguished for its fairness, tolerance, conservatism, to party principles. But in June all was changed. Though thousands were to comprise the convention, a midnight caucus held in the bedroom of an Indianapolis hotel settled all questions of party policy For the first time in the history of the paty, tried and trusted men long associated with its fortunes sat silent in its councils. even when they were graciously permitted to remain as mute spectators. walls of the convention hall foreshadowed the destruction of the ancient Democracy. Among the trappings of the hall there was found no room for the honored face of the President of the United States, of Thomas A. Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald or Isaac P. Gray. These honored features were hidden away out of sight because their very presence would have been a rebuke to the urposes proposed and the results there ac We saw the chairman of the complished. State committee, a vigorous, earnest and nest Democrat, driven from his place as a ward delegate of the city of Indianapolis at the behest of men who did not question nis election to the seat, but only coveted t that they might prostitute it. rule took the place of fair discussion. Pon lism supplanted Democracy, and the convention was rich in promise of what was afterward to occur at Chicago.

After raviewing the action of the Chicago convention in detail Mr. Jewett concluded | ples are worthy of equal care. To many by repudiating the Popocrat platform and into the Populist camp might do as they pleased, but he announced that as his in-

On the 15th of October Mr. Sheerin published a statement of which the following was the opening sentence:

ocratic State committee in retiring five of the duly nominated Democratic electors and supplying their places with five Populists, taken from the Populist electora ticket as the most infamous political proceeding ever attempted or consummated in

This was the text and keynote of a statement which, for moral courage, assertion of principle, fiery denunciation of political treachery and clearness and force of diction has scarcely been equaled in the history of Indiana politics. Referring to the mutilation of the electoral ticket and the virtual abandonment of the Democratic State ticket, Mr. Sheerin said: That this extraordinary, unwarranted

and party-destroying action of the Indiana State committee was taken by the directhe Democratic national committee gives double emphasis to the necessity for its prompt repudiation and punishment by ev ery honest Democrat in the State. Speaking for myself, I shall not vote the Bryan-Sewall-Watson electoral ticket. I owe much to the Democratic party of Indiana, and, having reached the above conclusion, it is proper that I frankly state why I shall not do so. I am a Democra ord intend to remain a Democrat, I am no a Populist and do not intend to become a Populist. The vital principles of the two parties are diametrically opposed. There can be no coalition or fusion between them

Mr. Sheerin, like Mr. Jewett, repudiated the Chicago platform and candidates and advised Democrats to "turn from the blatant voice of the demagogue to the small, still voice of conscience, each man determining for himself wherein his duty

Mr. Holt has published a statement in which he reviews the recent action of the late Democratic party and declares it a complete abandonment of Democratic principles and surrender to Populism. He says that, tested by the rules of party organization as well as by sound principles, "there is not the slightest standing ground left for the free-silver organization in Indiana to claim the support of any Democrat." He shows up the insincerity of the Popocratic candidate, exposes his partnership with the silver trust and his previous sup port of the Populist candidate, points out the dangers of free-silver coinage, denounces the Democratic-Populist fusion in this State, and concludes by saying: "I insist, therefore, and say to the Democrats of Indiana that as self-respecting men they are absolved from all duty to support the alleged Democratic electors."

Messrs, Jewett, Sheerin and Holt have science than any dozen leaders of the stands the friend in hand to produce the Popocratic faction in Indiana. Their words vill have great weight with self-respecting

THE ELWOOD OBJECT LESSON.

A dispatch from Elwood states that the bottle workers in that city have agreed to a reduction of 20 per cent. in their wages, creased importation of foreign made botties under the present ad valorem tariff | ness men were in doubt as to what would law. The men accepted the situation begause they saw that it could not be changed. If the higher wages were demanded the works would have been com- they did not know what would happen. pelled to shut down because the manu- The situation is much the same now. Unfacturers could not have competed with the certainty, suspense and lack of confidence goods made by the much cheaper labor in | prevail. Business is paralyzed. As Mr. Til-Belgium and France. It is a loss not only to the glass workers, but it extends to the trade of the town, as the reduction makes | which they can safely rely." The cause a difference of \$200 a week in the wages of of the paralysis is the free-silver agitaone factory, or over \$800 a month. This tion. Business men know that if McKinley amount of money will not be spent in the groceries for food or in the other stores vival of confidence and prosperity. If Brygrocer, the farmer and all the other trades. panic. Hence, as Mr. Tilden said, "they son, Populist nominee for Vice President, in Congress than William J. Bryan. He denounce the present free-silver agitation has been unprecedented in American poli- was the ultra free-trader. He was the one as opposed to sound financial principles tics. Mr. Watson represents a party fully man who said to a representative of glass and fatal to confidence and prosperity. as numerous as the sliver wing of the De- workers who went to see the ways and Two years before his first candidacy for mocracy, and was as regularly nominated | means committee that laborers who sought | Vice President, Sept. 14, 1874, Mr. Henas Bryan was. The attempt to drive him protection for their industries were "public dricks addressed a Democratic mass meet-

tories would have been deprived of all protection against the competition of the half wage labor of Europe. He could not have his way, and so the work goes on at reduced wages. Every glass worker or other worker in the industries which compete with those of Europe cannot afford to vote for Bryan unless he prefers to continue the present tariff and reduced wages, simply to double the wealth of a few silver mine owners who are already very rich.

If McKinley is elected by a decided vote American wages. If he is not elected wages will not be advanced, but will be reduced because the country will be upon a silver basis with dollars of half the present purchase power.

APPLE CULTURE IN INDIANA.

A market report shows that the number of barrels of American and Canadian apples shipped abroad this season exceed up to this date the total export of last season. The entire number exported between July 27, 1895, and May 16, 1896, was about 775,000 barrels, while up to Oct. 10, 1896, the number is about 783,000 barrels. The apple crop is very large this year all over the country, and prices are consequently low, but low prices are better than none at all, and a great many Indiana growers are having no sale for their fruit. Few, if any, apples are sent from this State for export, and they are not in demand in the local market. New York and Michigan apples are sold in the Indianapolis streets while the crop in orchards not twenty-five miles away lies rotting on the ground. The reasons for this state of affairs are not hard to find. Indiana farmers do not give the attention to their orchards that Eastern and Northern growers do. They plant the trees that some enterprising agent sells them and give them little more thought or attention. There is no grafting, or pruning, or cultivating, or spraying. Insects have their own way with the trees, and when the latter come into bearing the fruit, even if of a good variety originally, is gnarly, wormy and unequal in flavor to that from a well-cared-for tree. When it is fairly good it is apt to be spoiled in the handling. Instead of being picked from the trees and packed carefully in barrels it is shaken to the ground, tumbled into boxes or wagons, and reaches the market bruised and battered and unattractive in appearance, and of course has to make way for the better product of shrewder growers. Oranges have a rind that withstands bruising far better than the skin of an apple, but oranges are picked from the trees one by one, each then wrapped in tissue paper and laid in its box with careful hand. Choice aptastes the orange bears no comparison to the apple as an article of food, and it cer tainly lacks the infinite variety of the latter as to flavor and beauty. But with all this variety it is not always easy in this market to buy good apples, and when found they are, as before stated, almost sure to have been grown outside of Indiana. It is a lack which should be remedled. The orchards should be improved and farmers should become as skilled in horticulture as they are in the growing of corn and wheat.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS. Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were two of the most honored leaders of the Democratic party before it became a Populist party. The mention of resented Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Deand if they were alive both would be sound-money men to-day. They believed, as Jefferson and Hamilton did, in a bimetallic currency of gold and silver coin, perity, and they were opposed to repudia- give us. tion in all its forms. In his letter accept-

on its own dishonor in order to save the interest of its broken promises which it compels private dealers to accept a fictitious par. The highest national honor is not only right, but would prove profitable. * * * Uncertainty is the prolific parent of loss in all business. ts evils more felt than now. Men do nothing because they are unable to make any calculations on which they can safely They undertake nothing because they fear a loss in everything they would attempt. They stop and wait. The merchant does not buy on the future consump-tion of his customers. The manufacturer und his outlay. He shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend on security they consider safe, and their funds lie almost without inter-Men of enterprise who have credit or securities to pledge will not borrow Vast masses of currency lie in the banks inused. The public mind will no longer acept shams. It has suffered enough from usions. The people need to know that the government is moving in the direction ultimate safety and prosperity and that it is doing so through prudent, safe and conservative methods, which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and well-founded confidence will hasten the restoring process of nature and prosperity will begin to return.

No better picture could be drawn than this of the present paralysis of business caused by the uncertainty of the times and drew this picture the Democratic party was opposing the resumption of specie payments, which had been fixed by law den wrote, "Men do nothing because they are unable to make any calculations on for clothing. It is, therefore, a loss to the an is elected they know there will be a The Wilson bill had no noisier supporter stop and wait." If he were alive he would

to the greenbacks, which were then considerably depreciated, Mr. Hendricks said: The existence of commercial mediums of ifferent values, one description of money for one class and purpose, and another for a different class and purpose, is too serious an evil to be long endured. All

the money of the country should be of uniform value and readily convertible. The last sentence shows where Mr. Hendricks would have stood on the silver question of to-day. No person who believes that "all the money of the country should be of uniform value and readily convertithe tariff will be revised in the interest of | ble" can advocate the free coinage of 100cent gold dollars and 50-cent silver dollars, both as full legal tender. Mr. Hendricks said further:

When we purchase less of foreign goods sell more of our produ and cease to pay so much of the interest of our debt abroad and pay it to our own citizens, the current of gold will turn towards our shores; and then specie payments will be certain, natural and permanent, and will become the basis of an enduring prosperity.

This shows that while Mr. Hendricks did not indorse the Republican method of reaching specie payments he was in favor of getting there, and that he regarded an influx of foreign gold as essential thereto. In this he was right, and adherence to the Republican idea brought the gold. In this speech Mr. Hendricks repudiated the declaration of the State platform of that year favoring the payment of government bonds in greenbacks. After expressing his opinion that the bonds might originally have

been paid in greenbacks he said: But by the first act which President Grant signed, in 1869, the faith and honor of the country are pledged to the payment in gold. * * But the present question is, what is the effect of the act of 1800 pledging payment in gold? Upon that questions in gold? ion I have no doubt. Congress passed it. and the President approved and signed it. They had the constitutional power. The people had elected them upon an equivocal latform, and their acts within the of their power bind the people. Millions of bonds have since been sold, and the purchasers must be paid in accordance

with the pledge given. More passages might be cited from th writings and speeches of Tilden and Hendricks to the same effect as the foregoing. but enough has been quoted to show where they stood on the question of a uniform currency and maintaining the government's credit. If alive they would both be strong

sound-money Democrats. A dispatch in the Journal of yesterday from Wilmington, Del., stated that ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, in a speech delivered there had said that if Bryan was elected his party intended to reorganize the government and added: "If they should be so bold as to make the attempt not less than four million or five million soldiers will resist." It is probable that this misrepresents or incorrectly reports what Mr. Henderson said. He is not an extremist or given to violent expressions. But if he is correctly reported he talk is not only to be deprecated, but censured. This is a government of constitutional methods and not of violence. If Bryan is elected it will be under the forms of law, and, whatever the threatened dangers or actual evils of such a result might be, they should be met and resisted under the forms of law. If the people commit a stupendous blunder or perpetrate a great wrong, its consequences must be borne with patience and fortitude until they can be got rid of or corrected in a constitutional way. Such talk as that at-

tributed to Mr. Henderson is all wrong. P. Gray, reprinted in the Journal of yestertheir names recalls one of the most mem- | day, illustrates the evils of a silver standorable presidential campaigns in the his- ard currency. The interview was first tory of the country. Tilden and Hendricks | printed in October, 1893, when Governor were made the leaders of the Democratic | Gray was home on a visit from Mexico. He party in that campaign because they rep- spoke very strongly of the dangers involved to the United States in the free mocracy. The Journal opposed them to the coinage of silver. Referring to Mexico he said: "To-day the merchants and business the quality of their Democracy or their men of Mexico are compelled to pay 74 per Democrats from principle, and they were | United States or in Europe. A merchant in able and honest men. Peace to their Mexico now who buys \$100 worth of goods ashes, and would that the Democratic par- in Paris, London, New York or Chicago ty were as well led to-day. Both of them | must pay the foreign seller \$174 in Mexican believed in maintaining the financial credit | money at the present rate of exchange. If and honor of the government untarnished, | silver should still further depreciate Mexi-At that time silver bullion was worth 78 cents, and foreign exchange in Mexico was | ing idiot? nearly 100 per cent. This is the kind of a shifting basis the free Bryanites would

Local papers and committees should do local educational work in regard to the manner of voting under the Australian ballot law. Those who have voted at previous elections do not need any instruction, sands of voters who have not voted before. These should be instructed. The main points are that ballots can be obtained only from the clerks in the election room; that the voting or expression of choice is done with the stamp; that to vote a straight Republican ticket a person should stamp once, and only once, within the eagle square; that the ballot should not be mutilated or marked in any way whatever except with the stamp; that each ballot sity which bears his name. the stamp to the inspector. Each voter will be handed two ballots, one the State and presidential ballot, printed on red paper, and the other the county ballot printed on white paper, and each should be stamped and folded as above described.

minds it is out of place in the hands of His father was a ringer, and so is a grand-Bryan and his supporters are doing. There is no reason, however, why, if one party happy and perfectly proper suggestion ere long may be considered valuable serve Oct. 31 in that fashion. If Bryanites along the shores of Loch Fyne. wish to imitate this proceeding there is nothing to hinder their doing so, on a day all upon Bryan people to celebrate on the same day makes him and them ridiculous. furniture used exact duplicates in and hope to counteract the effect by a pretense of making an equal showing.

The short speech of Mr. W. F. Berry, of this city, introducing Mr. Lambertson, years ago that under free trade they would

bought for \$8." This states the case of wages versus prices very tersely. A workingman can much better afford to pay a little more for a suit of clothes, which he buys perhaps twice a year, than he can to suffer a big cut in the wages paid him prosperity is work for all who want it, of his aids, at the highest wages possible.

John Cudahy, the Chicago packer, thinks McKinley's chances have been very materially helped by the advance in farm products. He puts it this way:

There has been circulated for the past two years among the farmers a theory pased on an idea that the small increas In the production of gold in recent years has unfavorably affected the price of farm products. The present rise will go a great way toward refuting that idea, and, perhaps, farmers will begin to think that the depression of the last four years has been due more to the action of the United States Senate in blocking legislation and unsetling the mind of the business communit broughout the country. How it will affect general prosperity depends whether the people of the United States declare for business principle and a stable form of government.

Early in the season the Republicans of the joint representative district of Jefferson. Floyd and Clark counties disagreed in convention and named two candidates. It is very much to the credit of Hon. V. K. Officer, of Jefferson, and Dr. J. M. Reynolds, of Clark, that they have seen the mportance of retiring from the contest and have united in the nomination of General Packard. This action will save a member of the Legislature to the Republicans, upon whom may turn the election of a United States Senator, and the control of the United States Senate after March 4.

The speeches made by General Harrison yesterday show that he has lost nothing of his gift of clear thinking and apt expression. He is a man whom the people delight to honor on account of his high character and public services, and whom they hear gladly whenever he speaks. This campaign has brought out many great speakers, but none whose words will carry more weight with the people than General Harrison's. His speeches yesterday foreshadow brilliant and effective series.

A commercial craveler called at the Joural office yesterday to say that while he was in Muncie the Popocrat managers were \$500 to induce Bryan to make a speech there. Some prominent Democrats were declining to subscribe, and when the Journal's informant left Muncie the total amount subscribed was less than \$300. It seems the stand-and-deliver policy is to be continued.

Bryanites virtually concede Indianapolis State for their candidate by large though varying majorities. Their idea is that large day and vote for Bryan. The farmers, it is worth while to observe, however, are always in the next county.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company has issued a number of sound-money documents, any or all of which can be secured by addressing D. G. Edwards, passenger traffic manager, Cin-

It seems to be understood that hereafter we are to have union music from the bands or none at all. In other words, unless all the musicians become federated, there will Bryan, and so is everybody else that asks be a discord.

Bryan, and so is everybody else that asks for a protective tariff that will benefit

Perhaps Mr. Watson omitted to put a stamp on that letter.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Clear Distinction. "Hello, Johnson; I haven't seen you for some time. Where are you living now?" "I don't live anywhere. I board."

On the Contrary. "That horrid Miss Blumers tries to be so mannish. She actually smokes cigarettes.' "I don't see anything mannish in that."

May Be.

He-Oh, I am the flower of the family, beyond doubt. She-I wonder if that was what papa meant when he spoke of you as that bloom-

The Cause of a Flop. "You don't mean to tell me you are going to vote for McKinley? I thought you were one of the hottest silver men that

ever, so to speak.' "I was, but I began too soon. I used up all my arguments, and had to either begin repeating myself, or go over to the other

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

side of the question."

Pulaski county, Missouri, presents as candidate for the leadership of the Populists a man whose beard is nearly five feet

Thomas Edison receives many amusing letters. Not long ago he was startled by an epistle from a young lady asking if he could not invent an electrical contrivance that would enable her to see the face of her future husband.

The citizens of Nashville, Tenn., are contributing to a fund to erect a bronze statue nine feet high of the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, in appreciation his generosity in founding the univer-

Those who regard the Sultan of Turkey

as a heartless, bloodthirsty monster do him an injustice. What there is of cruelty about his nature has its origin in nervousness. A more cowardly creature does not drag out a miserable existence on earth, says a Constantinople correspondent. Queen Victoria has presented to Mr. Edmund Chandler, of Fressingfield, Suffolk a portrait of herself, with an inscription recording that he had assisted to ring the cells of the Parish churcu on every birthday of her Majesty since her accession. He was born on Feb. 29, 1812, and so jok-

Lord Lorne has for some time back been introducing a large variety of Canadian game into his father's forest in Argylechooses to give especial expression to their shire, notably a species of turkey and a wild goose which may be expected to re- | do not look upon it as begging to ask for displaying the flag, they should not do so. whose survivors are now seldom found far and Mr. Hanna was therefore making a from Loch Awe. The turkeys have in- less, you creased in number most prodigiously, and with this. when he called on McKinleyltes to ob- ures of Argyleshire shootings, while the

Bernhardt has for once made it possible justly to criticize her artistic taste and inof their own, but for Chairman Jones to telligence. In her recent revival at Paris of "La Dame aux Camelias" she made a great point of having all the costumes and The secret of the matter is that they are and material of those of 1845, the date of Alphonsine Plessis's death. She accomafraid their party weakness will be shown by the extent of the Republican display, tion by everybody competent to judge of such matters that it was pains utterly wasted. For consolation, however, they de-clare that the fire of her genius burns brighter now that ever before.

Gen. Horace Porter, whose articles on "Campaigning with Grant," will be pub-Monday night, was full of good points well lished in The Century the coming year, put. One of the best was the statement owed his position on Grant's staff to the that while workingmen were told four latter's steadfastness of purpose. General Porter then a cantain in the artillery be able to buy everything cheaper, 'we Grant at Chattanooga in 1863. The com-were not told that when we have \$20 in our | manding officer saw in the young artiller-

West Point, and his brilliant service in the field had brought him an appointment in the Ordnance Bureau at Washington, Gen. Halleck refused to make the transfer, and even appeals to Secretary Stanton by Grant and Porter were of no avail against Grant was placed in supreme command of the army that he succeeded in carrying every day. The cornerstone of national out his purpose, and Porter was made one close of his first term as President no man was closer to Grant than General Porter.

Partridges.

Under the alders, along the brooks, Under the hemiocks, along the hill, preading their plumage with furtive locks, Daintily pecking the leaves at will; Whirr! and they flit from the startled sight, And the forest is silent, the air is stil

Crushing the leaves 'neath our careless feet, Snapping the twigs with a heavy tread, Dreamy October is late and sweet, And stooping we gather a blossom dead; Boom! and our heart has a thunderous beat As the gray apparition flits overhead.

Ip from the path with a thunderous roar, That startles the dreamer amid his dreams, Till he peers into vistas that stretch before modest brown hermit, thus fearful of him

would share in the secrets of forest and streams? I lie on the windrows of leaves and gaze At thy innocent preening of serrate wing, or watch where the last crimson colors blaze And the red autumn leaves to the maple cling, oo fond of this life myself, to destroy The motion and life I am worshiping.

BRYAN'S STAB AT LABOR

-Alonzo Teall Worden.

GLASS WORKERS SAY HE DESCRIBED THEM AS "PUBLIC BEGGARS."

Bryan Has Never Denied the Accusation, and Left the Glass Country When Confronted with It.

Elwood Call. Oct. 16. The glass workers of Pittsburg and Wheeling are after Bryan with a hot one. They do not forget when they appeared before him when he was on the ways and means committee. Neither do they forget what he said to them.

State Factory Inspector James Campbell, former president of the Window-glass Workers' Association, was chairman of the glass workers' committee which went to Washington while the Wilson bill was being prepared to protest against a reduction of the glass duties. In reply to a request for his recollection of the time when Mr. Bryan called workingmen "public beggars" and their employes "robbers," Mr. Campbell writes from Harrisburg as follows: "Mr. Bryan made this statement, and I have made affidavit to the same, and am willing to make affidavit in any court in this country, in presence of Mr. Bryan or anybody else. The fact of a man holding the honorable position of a Congressman making such a statement made such an

impression on me at the time that it would be impossible to forget the incident." Mr. Campbell's statement is backed by one from George L. Cake, who was the national secretary of the union at the time, Mr. Cake was surprised that Mr. Bryan should deny the story at this late day, "Every member of that committee," said

Mr. Cake, "is willing to make affidavit that the statements charged to Mr. Bryan were made by him. It was after an audience we had with the ways and means committee that the remarks were made. We lad just finished our argument for a tariff on window glass when Mr. Bryan came up.

"When Sellers McKee started to explain the benefit a tariff was to him Mr. Bryan exclaimed: 'Oh, you manufacturers are 'At this one of the members of the workcommittee turned to Mr. Bryan and 'If the manufacturers are robbers, 'You are public beggars,' replied Mr.

him. The following letters will also explain themselves. Some of the writers are well

known in Elwood: "Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 12, 1896. Charles E. Flood, Moundsville, W. "Dear Sir-Your letter of Sept. 9 has been referred to me for an answer. In 1893 a committee of window glass workers was sent to Washington to protest against any reduction of the tariff on window glass William J. Bryan was a member of that

committee present at the hearing and a very attentive listener. We produced conclusive evidence that any reduction in the tariff would result in a reduction of wages. Notwithstanding that indisputable evidence the tariff was reduced and the workers suffered a like reduction in their wages. After the committee adjourned and we were talking in the committee room a manu facturer who was present and had been in the business forty years explained to Mr. Bryan the beneficial result of the tariff to the industries of this country. Mr. Bryan said to him: 'You are a robber.' the workers' committee who heard the re-mark said: 'If the employer is a robber, what are the workingmen?" He promptly replied that they were 'beggars.' That is substantially what he said. If you have any doubt of the correctness of this state-ment write to Charles Bryans, 163 Fourteenth street, Anderson, Ind., who can substantiate the above statement JAMES CAMPBELL. fully yours.

Mr. Campbell was for many years president of the National Window-glass Workers' Union. Here are Mr. Bryant's letters; "Anderson, Ind., Sept. 16, 1896. 'Mr. Charles E. Flood:

"Dear Sir-In answer to yours of the 15th inst. I will say that I was a member glass workers' committee that vis ited Washington during the fall of 1893 for the purpose of getting all the tariff we could on window glass, as we were in-formed that the Wilson bill would cut it down at least 50 per cent Some of us did have a conversation with W. J. Bryan, present candidate for President. I did not hear all he said to our but I was present and did hear him 'Gentlemen, do you know you are pub beggars?' The answer was made we did not consider it begging to ask for protection against the importation of foreign product. He answered, 'Nevertheless, you are public beggars.' With this he

turned and left us. Yours respectfully, "CHARLES BRYANT, "No. 103 Fourteenth street."

"Anderson, Ind., Sept. 25, 1896. "Mr. Charles E. Flood, Moundsville, W.

"Dear You ask me to take oath to what stated in answer to your former letter. ers were sent to Washington in 1893 for the purpose of making a statement before the ways and means committee in refer ence to the tariff on window glass. of the men had a conversation with Mr. Bryan after the full committee had adjourned. I was not present all of the time they were talking tariff, but was present and did hear Mr. Bryan say: You are pub-The answer was made: lic beggars." protection against the importation of for-eign product.' He then said: 'Nevertheless, you are public beggars.' He left us To all this I swear. CHARLES BRYANT." 'Yours truly, tings, while the "Subscribed and sworn to before me this huge bodies all Sept. 23, 1896. EDMUND JOHNSON, "Clerk Madison County Crouit Court." After Patrick Nolan heard the argument

> ceived the following answer: "Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 1. "Mr. Patrick Nolan, Muncie, Ind.: "Dear Sir-In reply to your favor of Sept. 30. I desire to say that Mr. Bryan did say just what the inclosed letter of mine to Mr. Flood contains and is backed up by Mr. Charles Bryant's affidavit and if Mr. Bryan will deny it I will also make an affidavit to what is contained in my letter to Mr. Flood and you have won the bet.

"Respectfully yours,
"JAMES CAMPBELL,
"112 Market street."

ator Money, of Mississippi, for instance, sure her, talks of Bryan carrying New York. A Slot Machine.

Philadelphia Press. Bryan is the original human slot ma-Drop \$50 in his vest pocket and political situation. Tom ought to go to a minute.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

THE CASTLES BOUND OVER TO THE CLERKENWELL SESSIONS.

Additional Testimony Given by London Furriers Against the Al-

leged Shoplifters.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Oct. 20 .- Directly after the routine police cases had been disposed of to-day the courtroom was cleared of the throng which had been interested in them and was almost immediately afterwards refilled, this time by an overflowing gathering of store keepers, city men and others. All the bondsmen of the Castles were among those present and H. H. Hodson, representing the United States embassy, was accommodated with a seat at the solicitor's table. There was a humming of exciting comment, which was quickly hushed by the magistrate, Mr. Robert Milnes Newton, as Mr. Castle, calm and dignified in demeanor, entered the court. He was followed by his wife, who was stylishly and becomingly dressed in a tailor made dress of gray material. Mrs. Castle carried a handkerchief in her right hand and held it almost continuously up to her face as if to thwart the efforts of the police court artists, if there were any in the vicinity, to sketch her features. She was more composed than last week, when her distress touched everybody present. But, in spite of this gain in strength, due no doubt to her release from prison, and rest at the residence of a friend Mrs. Castle no sooner found herself in the prisoner's dock than she showed signs of faintness, verging onto collapse which caused the policeman on duty at her side to fetch a seat and place it in the dock for the use of Mr. and Mrs. Castle. The latter then sank wearlly upon it, closed her eyes and leaned her head upon her husband's shoulder, as if seeking there the strength necessary to enable to bear up against such a trying ordeal. Mr. Castle, as on Tuesday last, placed his arm affectionately around his wife and supported ner as best he could. During the further hearing of the case against her, and, in-cidentally against her husband, Mrs. Castle requently mouned so piteously that finally the kind hearted policeman already re-ferred to, handed her a bottle of salts and

THE TESTIMONY. Miss Patty Aliwood, a saleswoman in the employ of Gustave Ellus, a furrier of Regent street, testified that on Thursday, Oct. Mrs. Castle and her son, ten years old, visited the store. The female prisoner, witness added, asked if the concern could make a chinchilla cape and was informed that the work could be done. The witness further testified that the prisoner showed marked: 'I should like to have these matched.' Continuing, Miss Allwood said: I went to another part of the shop to speak to Mr. Ellus and, on returning, the female prisoner said that she could wait no longer as she wanted to take her son to unch and would return in half an hour. But I did not see her again until Oct. 8, when I was summoned to the police station. There I saw this sable muff which I identified as the property of Mr. Ellus. I last saw the muff in the shop ten ninutes before the female prisoner entered. The muff was in a glass case close to where she was standing. Replying to questions on the subject the

witness said that the door of the case must

Mr. Castle was kept busy whispering words of comfort in the sufferer's ear, hold-

ing her hand while striving in every possi-ble way to encourage the half fainting

woman.

have been opened in order to get the muff, and that the door was not properly closed when the prisoner left the shop. Replyin to another question, Miss Allwood stated hat it was after the female prisoner had eft the store that she noticed that the door of the case was not properly closed. The next witness was Alexander Swertzel, a furrier, of Greatportland street. In substance he testified that on Sept. 30 Mrs. Castle went to his store alone and asked to see a chinchilla cape. Her son came in ater alone, and, while Mrs. Castle was in the store, she was followed by Mr. Castle, Witness, continuing, said: "I continued talking to Mrs. Castle while Mr. Castle stood looking at some furs on the right and side of the show room. There were ur trimmings near where he was standing He continued looking at the furs, but I cannot say he touched them. Mr. Castle and the boy left the shop first, and they were followed soon afterward: lastle, and I saw no more of them until Oct. 1. Then the wife came in during the norning alone, and I showed chinchilla skins to be matched. I named £45 as the price of the cape she wanted she offered £42, which I declined The boy then entered and asked her to cal somewhere at 4 o'clock. She said she would hink over my proposition and they left the shop, after she had promised to return. did not miss anything until Oct. 8, when went to Vine-street police station and found two ties, one a sable and one a kalinsky fur, belonging to me, and valued at £4 and £15, respectively. They were in the

right hand part of the show room, where Mr. Castle stood. After similar evidence had been furnished by other furriers, the manager of the Hotel Cecil identified the plated toast rack and cream jug marked "Hotel Cecil," found among the effects of the Castles, a detective recounted the incidents which accompanied the arrests of the prisoners and the ase for the prosecution was closed.

After this feature of the case had been formally wound up, Mr. Charles Matthews, eading counsel for the Castles, asked that the prisoners be committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, but Mr. Newton refused to do so, saying that his instructions were to send all shoplifting cases for trial at the Sessions, and, therefore, he com-mitted both prisoners for trial, allowing bail in £30,000 (\$150,000), as before, at the Clerkenwell Sessions, which open Nov. 2.

and £15, respectively.

CASTLE INTERVIEWED. At the conclusion of the court proceedngs a reporter had an interview with Mr. Castle. The California merchant said: "I am in deep trouble, but I am entirely innocent. It will be clearly proved at the trial that my wife has been suffering from a disorder which makes her irresponsible, and she is now under the care of physicians and of a professional nurse. Last May, while in London, I was obliged to call in ductors to examine her and we are now living where she has absolute quiet."
Mr. Castle was asked how he explained hat, living with his wife in one room at he hotel, he did not know she had stolen rticles in her possession. He said: me tell you that at least 75 per cept. of the articles the police found among our effects I myself paid for. Of this I have proof, which will be produced at the trial. am not a millionaire, but I gave my wife plenty of money to buy what she wanted. She also has money of her own. I did not know the contents of her trunks, but if I had seen twice as much in them I would have thought that she purchased them. I had no idea she was flicted. Never, in the ten years of our mar-ried life, did I discover such a tendency We and never before has there been a susfriends at home can easily prove When Mr. Castle was questioned regard-ing the nature of his experience while in followay jail he remarked: "We were tindiv treated, but it is an unpleasart place. Imagine my feelings there, with my wife utterly prostrated. I have nothing to say about the examination at Mariboroughstreet Police Court, save that I think the nagistrate has been unduly severe. Had I he wrote a letter to Mr. Can pbell and rebeen a common criminal he could not have tried to place me in a worse position. I understand that our London friends would come forward to the extent of a million for bail if it was necessary. The police have been kind to us, especially Inspector Arrow. He has expressed sympathy with us, saying that at first he had misjudged

Mr. Castle was asked what his plans were for the future and he replied: shall try to restore my poor wife as much as possible until the trial. But one line of defense is possible, and that is my wife's I do not apprehend any trouble in Doesn't Always Talk Wisely.

Chicago Chronicle.

Money talks, but not always wisely. Sen
Daring this interview Mr. Castle's eyes frequently filled with tears, but his bearing was manly and dignified and he once retired, saying, "Excuse me, my wife gets nervous if I am away and I must reas-

Bad Fix. New York Mail and Express. It is distressing to learn from Tom Wat-